### FACTS CONCERNING THE PHILIPPINES

Spanish Cruelty There Has Been Fully as Bad as in Cuba.

SIZE, HISTORY AND PRESENT CON-DITIONS OF THIS RICH GROUP OF ISLANDS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC WHERE SPAIN, AS IN CUBA, HAS BURNED THE CANDLE AT BOTH

From the San Francisco Chronicle The aggregate area of the 1,300 odd islands constituting the Philippine group is about the same as that of California; but the population of the islands is said to number seven or eight millians. The principal island, Luzon, exceeds Cuba in area by 14,000 miles, and contains over twice the In this population two hundred tribes, indigenous and mixed, are said to be represented. Such are the negritos, who were the aborigines; about five thousand Spanish-born, and a few hundred English, Americans and Germans; a considerable body of Spanish mestizes, the offspring of Spanish fathers, and native mothers; several hundred thousand Chinese and Chinese mestizes-that is to say, the offspring of Chinese fathers and native mothers; but the great bulk of the inhabitants are Malays, who conquered the islands long before the Spaniards landed, and resisted fiercely, but ineffectually, the European invasion. They were originally a mild, gentle, kind and hospitable people, but centuries of cruel oppression have generated among them a warrior class which has learned to outdo the Spaniards in ferocity. In the

They were originally Mahometans and the Spanish invaders dealt with them as their co-religionists did with the Moors in Spain. Steadfast adherents to the Moslem creeds were exter-minated, and the work was so thoroughly done that there is not a mosque left on any of the islands.

rebellions of 1872 and 1895 they made

no secret of their purpose to grant no

TROPICAL FEATURES.

The region is congenial for the development of passion. The whole Phil-topine group is of volcanic origin; one of the greatest active volcanoes in the world, Mayon, is within sight of Man-Earthquakes are frequent, and they are so terrible that men's bones are said to shake. Sir John Browning said: "They overturn mountains, they fill up valleys, they desolate plains, they open passages from the sea into the interior, and from the lakes into the sea." The earthquakes of Japan are gentle tremors in comparison.

As if volcanic cruptions and earthquakes did not suffice to keep up popular excitement, nature selected the Philippine group to be a cradle of typhoons. Navigators sailing the China Sea hardly dare lift their eyes from the barometer to talk or eat or sleep so long as they are in the latitude of Quyon. In the old days many a brave galleon on her homeward voyage, such as the one which Bret Harte described rolling hills, upland and lowland, forest as slowly drifting athwart the setting sun, was crushed to atoms in the

PLEASURE-LOVING PROPLE.

Yet the people, quickly as these terrifying phenomena of nature make their blood course through their yeins, are pleasure-loving and lazy, Every will be deserted in a twinkling if the | 000,000 people. Under a more enlighten hold has been seen flying to a place of PRONE TO PLOTS.

The excitable race is prone to plot and conspiracy. In July, 1896, a brotherhood of Malays and Chinese was formed to overthrow the government. Pach member on being sworn made a " blood compact" From a cut in the arm or leg the blood was drawn, and taxes on stores and shops, on weights was inscribed on the roll of the Katiat Manila contained 4.577 persons, many out of his cocoanuts. For the collecof whom afterward met their fate at

to some extent of the rising power of of Japan.

It is remembered by some who met General Grant on his return from Asia prisoners to Bohol, and their families that that far-seeing statesman pre-dicted the acquisition by Japan of all the islands lying off the Chinese coast, return for this frightful burden of tax-

Uncle Sam is using gun-powder. For

every kind of cleaning about the

GOLD

DUST

Washing Powder. It does the

work quickly, cheaply, thoroughly.

Sold everywhere. Made only by

house, use

Philippine petition, the rebellion broke out more flercely than ever in Luzen, though a force of ten thousand Spansh regulars had been imported to suporess it. Battles were fought at scores of places, and shocking massacres en-Both sides were imbued with nendish ferocity. SCARRED WITH "BLOOD COM-

PACT. Whenever an insurrection breaks out he captain general calls for volunteers o assist the regular troops. A prompresponse generally comes from the natives of all races and colors, but on a recent occasion, when the new recruits were examined by a surgeon, it was found that most of them bore on their arms or legs scars of the "blood com-pact," which showed that they were

secret members of the Katipunan. Less than a year ago the insurgent forces in Luzon were said to number forty thousand, about five thousand of whom were armed with Mauser rifles, the others bearing bowie-knives, spears and formidable bamboo lances. They have a few cannon, mostly cast from church bells, and a mitrailleuse or two, fashioned from cast-iron water pipes. Last October they were in undisputed possession of Cavite, San Matco, Imus and Novalete, four miles from Cavite. Bodies of insurgents were encamped within three hours' murch of Manila, which they might have captured by a sudden dash.

Mr. Foreman, who traveled through the islands, looking at the case from the standpoint of an Englishman conserned for the safety of the British millions invested in Manila and in the sugar plantations of the island of Negroes, hopes the insurrection will be supressed, but he cannot help remarking that the theocracy which, after three enturies of European domination, still rules the island group, has proved a

A VERITABLE PARADISE.

Yet these islands, like Cuba, would be a veritable paradise if order could be maintained. John Barrett, who was United States minister to Siam, wrote of them last year: "The prodigality of nature impresses the traveler wherever ie travels. In the forests he sees ebony logwood, fronwood, sapan-wood and cedar; between the forests and the gardens the fruit trees, orange, mango, tamarind, guava and cocoznut; in the cultivated area, sugar-cane, tobacco rice, hemp, coffee, cotton, bananas, vanila, cassia, ginger, pepper, indigo, co con, pineappies wheat and corn. The minerals include gold, copper, iron coad, quicksilver and sultpetre: From the sea, mother of pearl, coral, tor-toise shell and amber are derived. The animal kingdom keeps pace with the egetable and the mineral. To say nothing of the water buffalo, the most useful beast in the tropics, goats, sheep, swine and tough little ponies, the jungle swarms with such a variety of fauna that the naturalist finds here a para-Snakes and lizards, spiders and ants, tarantulas and crocodiles abound Strange to relate, there are few beasts of prey worthy of note. The flora of the country is as rich as the fauna. The physical conformation of Luzon is conducive to extensive cultivation and large population. The high mountain range in the interior gradually lowers and field, drained with numerous rivers sun, was crushed to atoms in the and datted here and there with lakes whiriwind before she lost sight of The coast line is irregular and bays and bayous extend far inland."

MANILA'S TRADE RESOURCES. It is the boast of Manila that its foreign trade now amounts to \$35,000,000 a year, and comprises an export of ver \$8,000,000 of homb, \$6,000,000 of village has its band, and at the first sugar and \$2,000,000 of tobacco. But scrape of the violin all hands gather in this volume of foreign exports seems the plazza to dance. But the orchestra slim for such a region, inhabited by 8. word goes around that there is a cock- ed government the commercial move ing main. Every town has its pit. At ment would be much larger. Like At Manila the audience numbers thou- Cuta and British India, the colony is sands, and the government revenue charished by the mother country be from the tax on mains amounts to cause it furnishes a nursery in which hundreds of thousands. However poor men of good family in Spain and young a native of Luzen may be many of men with influential relations can grov them live on \$15 a year-he always rich in a short period of time. Until manages to keep a fighting bird; it is lately, when the expense of putting recorded that on the occasion of fires | down rebellions involved a drain on the and earthquakes the head of the house- Spanish treasury, the Philippines were also valued because of the coin they refuge with his precious bird under his supplied. Everything in sight is taxed arm, and leaving his wife and children | including the natives themselves, and to take their chances in the disaster. Thus the Islands are made to pield an annual revenue of \$8,000,000 a year,

Dana C. Wercester states that both the poll tax and the tallie are exacted by the officials. In some cases the poll tax amounts to \$25 a year and wonhave to pay it as well as men. The Chinese pay a special tax. There are with this blood the name of the member, and measures, on house property, tayerrs and the smallest factories. A man punar. The plot was betrayed. The must pay a tax for the privilege of killauthorities laid hands on the ring-lead. ing his own buffalo or pig for meat, ers, and before New Year's the prisons | or of owning a horse, or of pressing oil tion of these taxes Spanish ingenuity has revived the plan which was in use But the spirit of rebellion was not in France before the fermiers generquelled. A petition was signed by five ear came into vogue. For each town thousand natives. Malays and hair, or district a tax collector is appointed breeds, and was addressed to the by the governor of the province. He is Mikado of Japan, begging bim to an- called a gobernadoreille, and he is resnex the islands. Japan had acquired Isomable for the estimated amount Formosa, as one of the results of the | which his district should pay in taxes, Chinese war, and from the southern. so that if his collections should fall most cape of Formosa to the northern. short he must make them good out of most cape of Luzon the distance is not is own pocket. He has under him a great. Commenting on the petition, a number of deputy-collectors known as Japanese newspaper which was supposed to be inspired observed: "The taxes of from forty to sixty taxpayers, official promptly knocked him down. revoit in Mantla is really a consequence and is personally responsible for the amount expected from each. If they Japan in Pacific waters. Having ac- fail to pay up he distrains their proquired Formesa and become ambitious perty and sells it; if the proceeds of of a territorial and commercial em- the sale fall to cover the indebtedness. pire, the eyes of the Japanese have the delinquent are imprisoned or delately been directed toward the next ported. At Siguidor Mr. Worcester saw islands on the south. The weakness of a melancholy procession of forty-four

Spain is regarded as the opportunity men who had lost houses, cattle and lands, and who still owed sums ranging from \$2 to \$40; they were being sent

> were left to shift for themselves. The natives get little or nothing in

When the Mikado was studying the Sunday School Lesson for May 15.

# Watchfulness.

Matt. XXIV, 42-51.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

week. Following that He had an en-counter with the Pharisees and Herodians who sought to entangle Him in teaching Then came a lawyer who questioned Him concerning the great commandment After that Jesus turned on those about Him with the question, What think ye of Christ? Then, turning to the people, He warned them against the Scribes and Pharisees and pronounced woes against them (Matt. xxiii, 1-29). Sitting near the treasury He commended the widows gift. Certain Greeks, introduced by the Apostles, had an interview with Him. Reflecting upon the unbelief of the Jews, He uttered a sad sollioquy. At the close of this busy day He left the temple never to return to it, and predicted its de-struction (Mark xill, 1 and 2). That prediction was the occasion of an extended discourse to the disciples, of which our esson is a part, delivered later in the evening on the Mount of Olives.

DEBATE-Expositors differ concerning the scope of the Saviour's thought in that discurse. Some contend that He had in mind some far distant event, one that ns not yet transpired, when He would ome again in person (Acts i, II) to judge the race of men (Rev. xx, 12) and to close up the history of this globe, as the theater of man's probation (If Peter III, 7). This they infer from the question of the postles (Matt. xxiv. 3), who desired to know about three matters, one of them "the end of the world." It is more probable that in this chapter Jesus referred to a series of events then near at hand begun at Pentecost and completed when Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans under Titus in the year 70 A. D. That was certainly the intent of His first remark (verse 2). The apostles doubtles alluded to three nearly contemporaneou circumstances, meaning by the end of the world the close of the age or dispensa-tion. Several considerations support this view. Jesus was speaking of something that concerned those who heard Him. He warned them against deception (verse 2) rdered them to watch (verse 42), direct-d them to regard the time (verse 20), and the mode (verse 18) of seeking safety, and declaring that the events belonged to that generation (verse 31). Such words would have no meaning if they referred to after centuries. The other doctrines must be supported by other Scripture (1sa, B. 6; Hisb. i. 12; Rev. xxi, D.

PURPOSE.-The foregoing prepares us state the purpose of Jesus in uttering he verses assigned for our lesson. As he Jewish state and church were soon to now publicly announced (verse 2) as Jesus was now about to remove His bodily presence and shortly come again in ing and the destruction of the Jewish polcy would terminate the age and usher in new dispensation; and as the apostles had been set apart to be the ministers and representatives of Jesus, to lay the oundations of the new era, therefore word covered all the duties of a servant,

ation. The courts of justice are a farce: the judge makes no secret of his venal- ning Chinese, resplendent Spanish offiity. In a few towns there are a few schools. In the villages and in the handsome senoras, gay native girls, country there are none. There are no coads which are passable except at the dry season, and then only by buffalo peny wagons and creaking buffalo carts sheds. In the rainy season intercourse There are no bridges. and then a military bridge is built by an enterprising general. No attempt is made to repair it, and it soon falls into decay. Thus wherever it is possible in Binondo, on the other side of the people travel and send their produce o market by boat. Lots of brigands have been shot or hanged, but brigandage still flourishes at the Laguna de Bay, close to Manila and the island of Mindoro, at the mouth of Manila. Bay, is a safe refuge for pirates and cut-throats. Natives who travel cannot protect themselves, for no one can have a weapon in his possession without procuring a license, and that is expensive. The weight of taxation is aggravated

by the rapacity of the governors. When General Weyler was governor general he received a salary of \$40,000 a year, but it was said that the calls upon his purse for entertainments and charities oft him no savings at the end of the year. Nevertheless, at the close of his term he had lying to his credit in the banks of London and Paris a sum which Madrid politicians variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000. How he managed to accumulate so large a fortune may be inferred from an anecdote which was current talk at Manila. He was succeeded by General Despuyol, who, strange to say, was an honest man. He had no sooner taken his seat in the gubernatorial office than he was visited by one of the richest Chinese merchants of Manila. Behind the Chinese came servants bearing bags which contained \$10,000 in silver coins. This trifle the merchant begged the new governor to accept as a slight token of his consideration. He was mightily astonished when the new

AN HONEST GOVERNOR.

There have been other Spanish offiials of the type of Despuyol. Some years ago a Colonel Arolas, who had incurred the ill-will of the colonial office at Madrid, was appointed governor of the province of Suda. It was intended to be an exile. Suda was a most unhealthy spot, in which malarlous fevers raged; most of the province was inhabited by a tribe called Moros, were brigands by calling and fighters by choice. It chanced that Arolas was a man of resource. He drained the town dispelled the fevers. He enrolled a body of natives and drilled them till they were fit to put in the old, and marched on the Moros. Choosing his battle-field, he met the brigands and inflicted such a castigation that they gave no further trouble during his administration. Returning home victorious, he improved his town, founded hospital and schools, introduced eater, and laid out fine streets, paved with coral. But his heart was in Spain, and at an early opportunity he returned there, and rose to high rank in the army. If there had been more Spanof his stamp the Philippines would not now have been dropping out of the clutch of Sapin.

A BEAUTIFUL CITY.

Manila is a beautiful city, about the size of San Francisco. It is built on both sides of the River Passig, which is pavigable to its source. Old Manila lay on the left bank. Parts of the masonic stone wall which was built around it two hundred years ago are still visible, and some of the gates survive, through

CONTEXT.—Our lesson periained to namely, careful attention to all the income of the parables delivered by Jesus in the temple on Tuesday of the passion week. Following that He had an enpointed for the change; 2. They should be incited by the example of worldly servants (verses 5 and 4) when trusted; 3. Their faithfulness (verses 45 and 42) would be rewarded; 4. Their unfaithfulness would be severely punished (verses | be instructed with the full control or 48 to 51). EXPOSITION.

UNKNOWN.-"Ye know not what hour your Lord will come" (verse 42). Jesus had previously said (verse 26) that the day was unknown to any man, to the angels or to the Son, but known to the Father only, This indicates a profound secret. It is not surprising that men were ignorant, or that even the minister ing spirits (Heb. i. 14) should be unin-formed; but that this matter should be kept from Jesus during His humiliation, locked up in the chambers of the In-finite Mind, is cause for reverent wonder (Deut. xxix, 29). It was something which the apostles might not inquire into (Acta i, 17) which was a perpetual mystery in the church (I Thess. v. 1). But why is this a reason for faithfulness? It invests every moment of intervening time with peculiar and earnest concern. There can be no lack of vigilance, no careiess performance, no idleness, or indifference They must be always in their places, al ways diligent, always faithful. They must not be time-servers anxious to be found true at the end, for they do not know when the end will come, but dis-missing all reference to that they must be and do, with absolute and unwavering loyalty to their Lord.

EXAMPLE.-To enforce this thought Jesus reminds the disciples of faithful service in secular affairs (verse 4). Supose one has been placed in care of a ouse, suppose he knows precisely when a thief will come, then, as a true, good man, he will be awake, and he will not suffer the house to be broken up. That is one style of faithfulness. Had the disciples learned what they desired they might have acted accordingly. But Jesus desired them to rise to a higher plane. His coming would be in many respects like the coming of a thief (kev. iii, 3), and they would not know the time. They must therefore render a service superio to that given in secular life, not watchful for a specific event occuring at a definite time, but for any event, or circumstance or need, occurring at any time. Or, to state it differently, if worldly servants are true to a human master when all is known, how much more ought the aposdes to be true to the Divine Master when all is unknown (Ezek. iii, 17). Stand be overthrown; as this was predetermined at your post ye men of God, peering into the divine councils, predicted by the brophets (Dan. ix, 27; Matt. xxiv, 15) and to do for God what no man will do under ter's cause, that no opportunity be lost, purely earthly motives.

> REWARD.-Jesus knew man, and He knew that such unquestioned and comdete surrender could not be expected

(Matt. xix, 27), and He himself had not been indifferent to the outcome of His estate of a faithful minister of Jesus' life-work (Heb. xii, 2). And so He pro-(Rom. i. i) Jesus enjoined upon the apos-xix, 29), but most of it in the world to tles in our lesson in four ways: 1. They | come (Matt, xxv, 34; II Tim, iv. 8). which a stream of solemn friars, grin-Oh the drum! cials, beggars in rags, pious nuns, metizos in uniform, natives in breech- Monotony of utterance that strikes the clouts, four-horse carriages, two-wheel spirit dumb, pours from morning till night. The atedral, monasteries and government offices are in old Manila; the business quarter, the foreign shipping-houses the banks, stores and custom house are Of the art river. Between the walls and the shore is the Luneta, the fashionable promenade, where the band plays and And, in thyme ociety enjoys the evening breeze, filrts under hundreds of electric lights and drives around the circle in carriages, which follow each other in a slow, digsublime. nifled procession. The best houses in Manila are built of stone, and are hand-

THE UTILITY OF WHISKERS. Sometimes Those Who Need Them Most Can't Raise a Respectable Show of Them.

ome residences, though there is no win-

dow glass used in their construction.

Instead of glass the windows are glaz-

ed with translucent oyster shell. This

s cut into squares so small that a win-

low eight feet by four will contain 250

of them. It is found that they temper

the fierce glare of the sun and soften

the light.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

" I would give five years of my life," said a young attorney who is beardless, "to have your whiskers." This was said to a friend who was supplied with abundant whiskers. "Now, you as a clerk have no use for that hair on your face. It might be better if you did not have it at all. While here am I, who need it in my business, and yet cannot raise a beard to save my life. It seems to me that the per capita circulation of hair is inadequate to the needs of the nation. I have never had the dightest use for a razor in all my life. and yet such a heard as yours would be worth at least \$5,000 a year to me is a lawyer. Strangers hesitate to employ an attorney in an important case if he has not a beard. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, but it generally holds good just the same. If a man is portly and has a good address, t does not so much matter, but taking the average lawyer or professional man, the beard cuts considerable of a

"I have a brother who is in business where a heard is of no particular benefit, and yet he is bearded like a pard He is taken for a doctor every day One day last summer when he was walking on the west side a woman rushed out of a house and insisted on his coming in to see her husband, whom she thought dying. The other morning he was coming down town on a North State street car, when a woman asked the conductor how she should go to St. Luke's hospital. The conductor could not tell her, but he looked around the car and picked out my brother, and said to him: 'Doctor, what street is St. Luke's hospital on?" Whenever he goes into a drug store clerks call him 'Doc,' and give him a professional discount. I went with him one day and the clerk was talking to a real doctor about some new and powerful medicine. He turned to my brother and said: 'Doctor, what has been your experience with thrtyjkidlpeke?' Blamed if my brother did not put on a professional voice and talk for five minutes about the medicine, and he didn't know whether it was taken in capsules or to be rubbed on the scalp.'

sequences of their fidelity, using an oriental figure for the purpose. He likens them to stewards, who, in the east, are instructed in all things, furnishing food for the household. In the same relation the apostles were expected to stand of them (Acts xx, 28). Such stewards would thought Jesus had previously expressed (Luke xii, 42). Now He desires the aposties to know that by their faithfulness they will be honored with the most exalted position in the new era (Luke xxii, 29), becoming the heads of the new is-rael (Matt xix, 28). Their reward will be similar to that carned by Moses, the ounder of the Jewish state (Heb. in, 5) This promised reward was not likely to produce any mercenary spirit, but to offer what a sanctified heart may properly de-

sire (Psalm xc, 17).

WARNING.-But what if these men should disregard the Master's promise and prove untrue to His service. There was greater danger of such a result. The days of their sore trial was not far distant, when He would be removed from them (Mark xiv, 27). To prevent them from such infidelity He gives warning. Continuing the same figure of service, used under the last section. He shows the fate of an unfaithful servant. Supposing what was after all their chief danger, they should forget their place as servants and assume to be lords, against which He had previously cautioned them (Matt xxiii, 10), and then they should attempt to control their fellow servants (verse 49), and fall into disolute living, then He would come suddealy and cut them off; that is, remove them from their office (Rev. II, 5). Pur suing the figure, their sorrow under such circumstances would be that of a dis-graced and dismissed steward, marked by "weeping and gnashing of teeth" (Matt viii, 12). This extreme demonstration of grief was not uncommon in Christ's time, among people who, more than those of western nations, gave fresh vent to their feelings (Matt xxvi. 75). Jesus desired the apostles to know that their unfaithfulness would result in their rejection and that would be ettended by profound regret.

CONCLUSIONS .- Jesus, the Master of he new dispensation calls men into His service and intrusts them with solemn and far-reaching duties. They may not know the time of His return or the dates when great changes will occur in the world's history. Those things are concealed from the view of mortals. one seek to pry into the secret things of no mistake made, no injury done. But if any neglect so to do, and turn aside to other pursuits, abusing their office, He will come and cast them aside as unworthy and unprofitable (Matt. xxv, 39). Those who observe the Master's words without some inducement. These men Those who observe the Master's words had proved that they expected a reward and do His will shall be accepted, hon-

### THE DRUM.

There is some Intonation in thy grum

Through the clear And unclouded atmosphere Thy rumbling palpitation roll in upon the

Of thy music-throbbing heart That thrills a something in us that awakens with a start.

With the chime And exactitude of time, Goes marching on to glory to thy melody

And the guest

And the guest
Of the breast
That thy rolling robs of rest
Is a patriotic spirit as a Continental dressed,
And he looms
From the glooms
Of a century of tombs.
And the blood he spilled at Lexington in living beauty blooms.
And his eyes
Wear the guise

Of a nature pure and wise, And the love of them is lifted to a something in the skies That is bright

Red and white, With a blur of starry light As it laughs in silken ripples to the

breezes day and night. There are deep

Hushes creep O'er the pulses as they leap, And the murmur, fainter growing, on the silence falls asleep.

Rising there Wills the sea and earth and air, As a heritage to Freedom's sons and daughters everywhere.

Then with sound As profound

As the thunderings resound, Come thy wild reverberations in a three that shakes the ground, And a cry. Flung on high

Like the flag it flutters by Wings rapturously upwards till it nestica in the sky.

Oh the drum! There is some

Intonation in thy grum Monotony of utterance that strikes the spirit domb, Through the clear

And unclouded atmosphere rumbling palpitations roll in upo the car. -James Whitcomb Riley.

Glad She Was Odd. 'You're an odd girl," he said.

"Am I really?" she asked. "Indeed you are."

"Oh, I'm so giad," she said delightedly. "I don't see why it should please you so much." he remarked in a bewildered ort of way.

"Why, I've just been studying a lot of statistics that prove that every tenth girl becomes an old maid," she explained "I can't be an even number if I'm add.

can I?" she demanded; "and ten is an even number, isn't it?" It is so seldom that a woman is found who reasons clearly and concisely that he felt that he ought not to miss the chance of getting this one. And he didn't.

-Chicago Post.

More Reliabie.

"Bridget has had breakfast inte every day the week. Can't you do something to get her up on time?"
"Well, there's the alarm clock." "That doesn't always go off-lend her

the baby."-Chicago Record.

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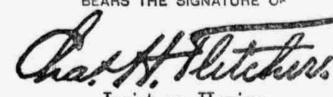
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LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Chart. Thicker, wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 24, 1898. Amuel Pitcher on. D.

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